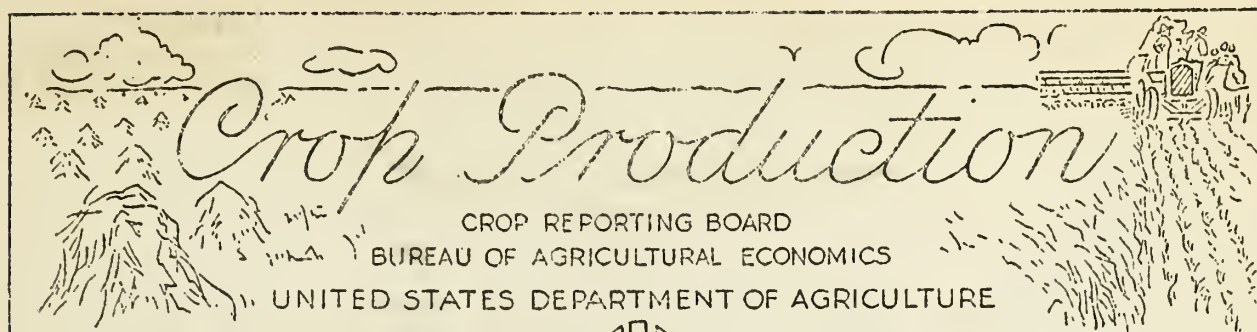


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Release: June 10, 1953



3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE 1, 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average	Indicated		Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	June 1, 1953	1942-51		June 1, 1953
	51		1953			
Winter wheat.....bu.	17.6	20.9	17.3	797,237	1,052,801	769,884
Rye..... "	12.2	11.5	12.1	25,837	15,910	17,087
	CONDITION JUNE 1					
	Percent					
All spring wheat..bu.	84	76	89	291,311	238,646	1/362,616
Durum.....	83	70	88	---	---	---
Other spring....	84	76	90	---	---	---
Hay, all.....	85	87	87	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	83	81	82	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	86	89	87	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy:	87	90	90	---	---	---
Pasture.....	86	88	85	---	---	---

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			June 1, 1953
Peaches..... bu.	2/ 67,012	2/ 63,627	2/ 62,560	63,033
Pears..... "	2/ 30,396	2/ 30,028	30,947	32,301
Cherries (12 States) ton:	2/ 198	2/ 230	2/ 218	248
Apricots (3 States) "	2/ 226	183	2/ 177	195

1/Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/Includes some quantities not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, JUNE 1, 1953  
(Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952
		Thousand boxes		
Oranges and Tangerines . . . . .	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,900
Grapefruit . . . . .	51,222	46,580	40,500	37,950
Lemons . . . . .	12,614	13,450	12,800	11,900

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51		
	Million pounds			Millions		
April . . . . .	10,389	10,134	10,854	6,383	6,146	6,094
May . . . . .	12,338	12,056	12,610	6,105	5,938	5,872
Jan.-May Incl. . . . .	48,764	47,913	50,603	28,127	29,500	29,033

<sup>1/</sup>Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

*Jul A. Morse*

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

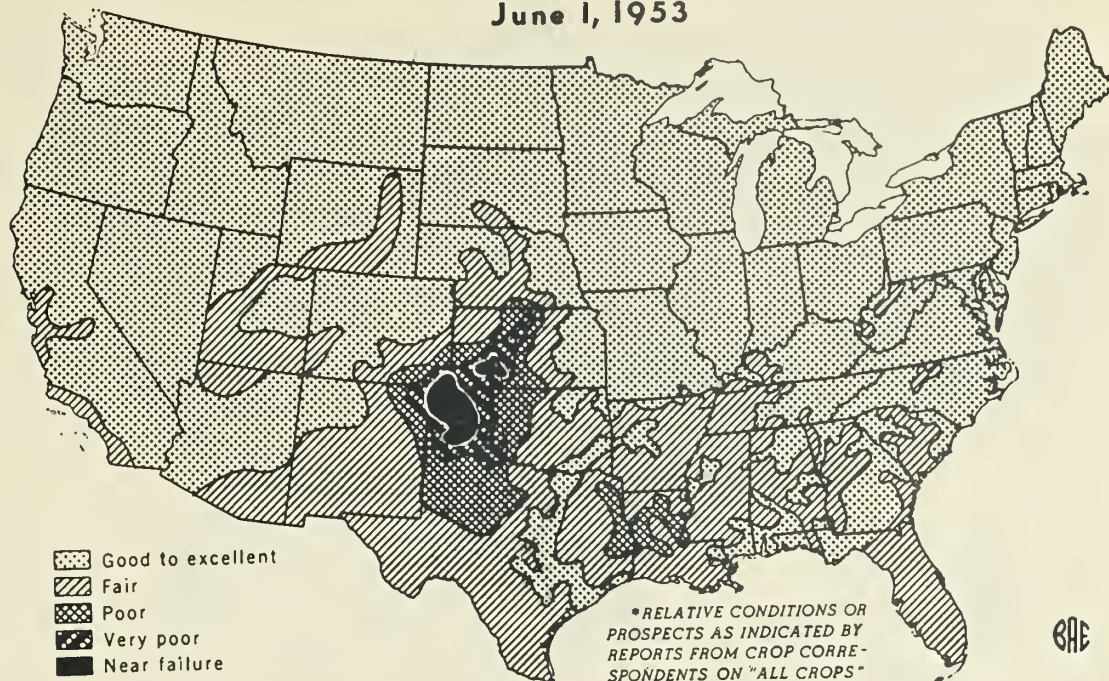
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# CROP PROSPECTS\*

June 1, 1953

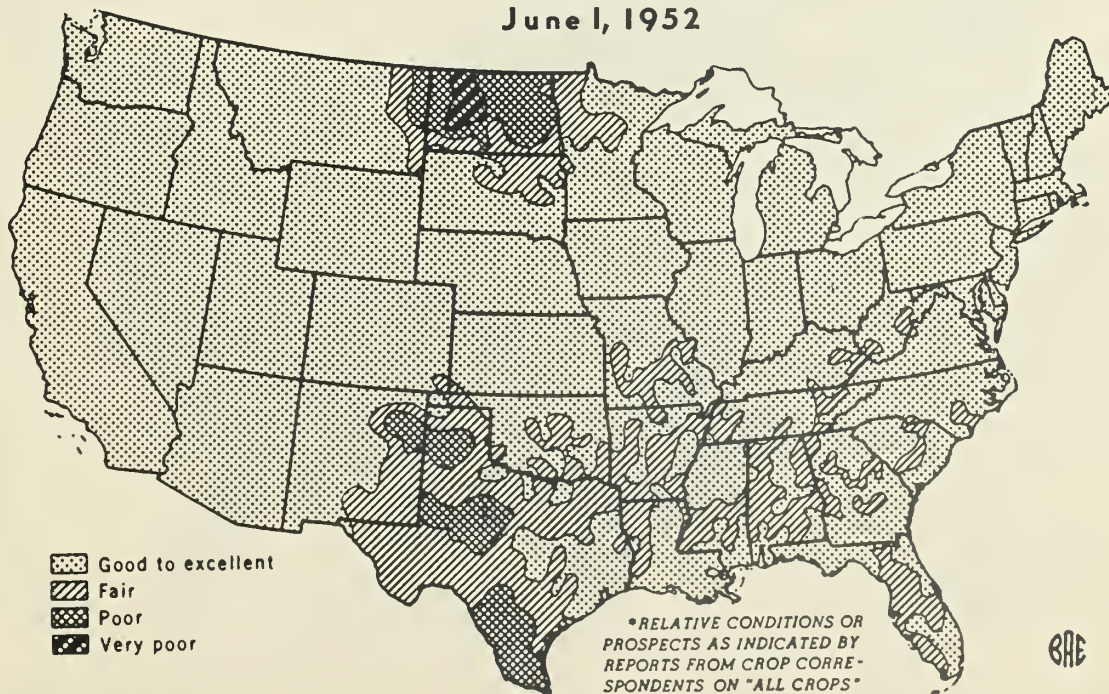


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# CROP PROSPECTS\*

June 1, 1952



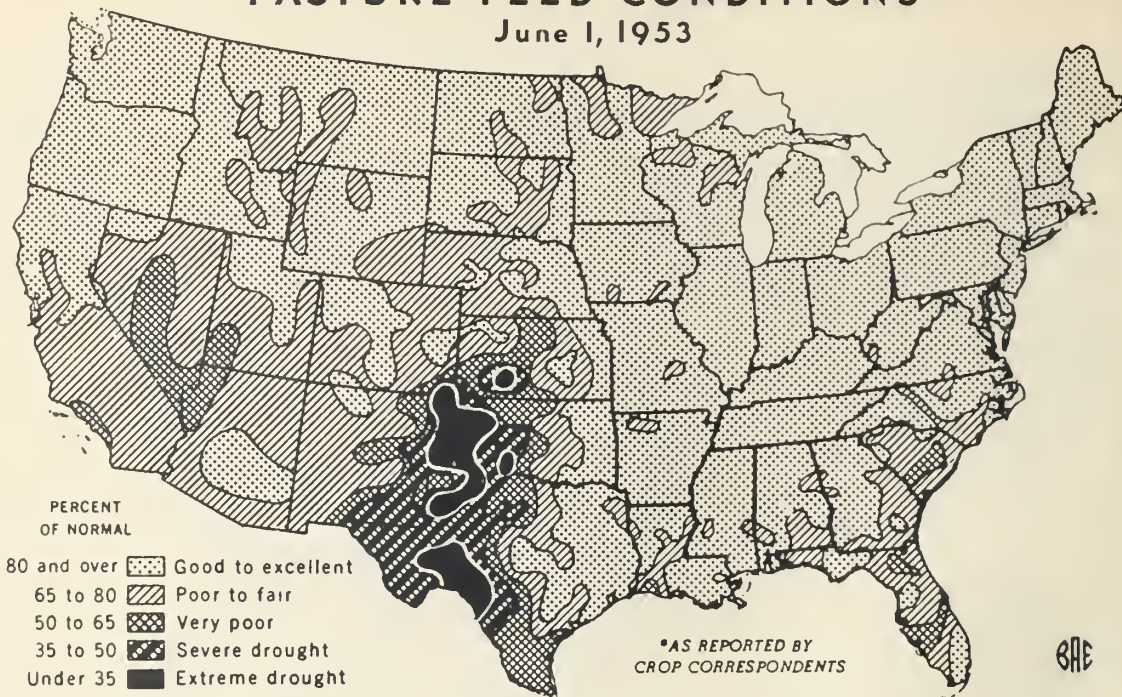
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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

June 1, 1953



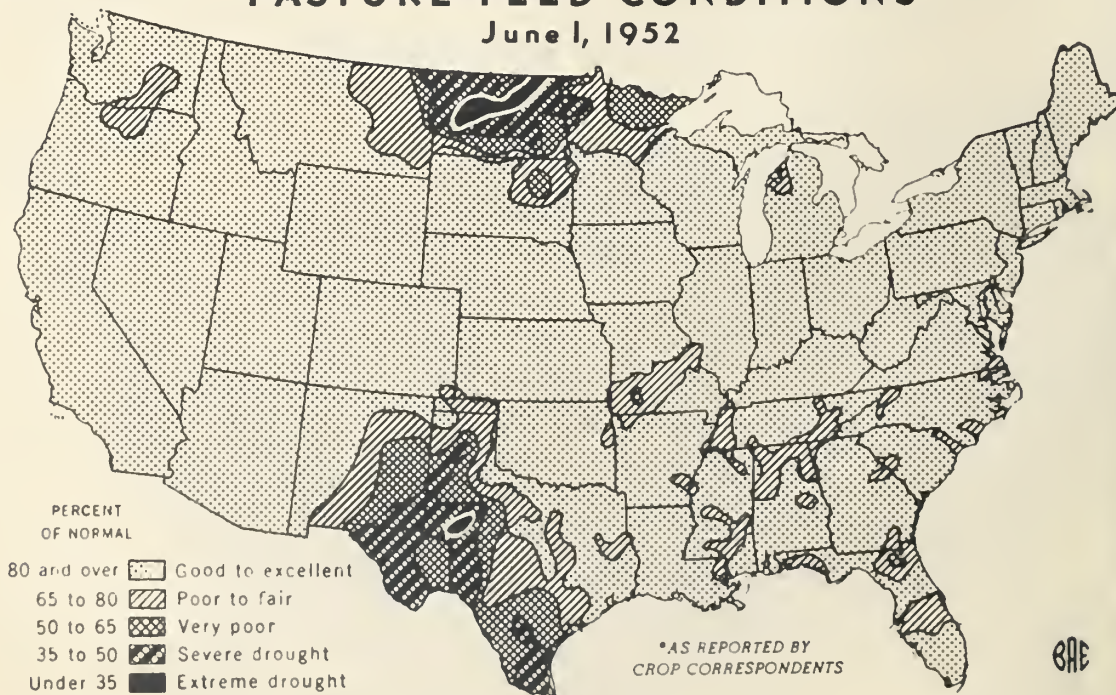
\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

June 1, 1952



\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48679 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



## CROP REPORT

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (M.D.T.)

June 1, 1953

## GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JUNE 1, 1953

Crop prospects were satisfactory to favorable in most of the country on June 1, with the dry Southwest the major exception. Favorable weather in the latter part of May enabled farmers to overcome much of the widespread delay in field work, while the improved growing conditions helped to offset delays in crop development which had resulted from the previous cool, rainy weather. Seeding of spring grains and flax was not yet completed in Northerly areas. Corn and soybean plantings were being completed at about usual dates, but not as early as in 1952. In the South, planting of cotton, peanuts, sorghums and setting of tobacco had not made usual progress. While these delays tended to limit crop prospects, favorable early June weather was enabling crops to "catch up." Soil moisture was mostly adequate, except in the dry Southwest. Irrigation water supplies are adequate in the Northern portion, but not so good as a year ago, and taper down to extremely short in southern portions of the West.

Winter wheat field prospects improved during May. Production is now estimated at 770 million bushels, 40 million more than on May 1, and only 3 percent below average. Harvest started in the South and Southwest at about usual dates in May and was well under way by June 1. Over three-fourths of the Kansas wheat acreage had headed and harvest of early maturing varieties in southern counties was expected to be general by June 15. In the Great Plains some effects of freezes near mid-May were showing up in barren heads, and some fields were being grazed off or cut for hay. Insects and disease were causing some slight damage. In more Northerly wheat areas the cool rainy weather had resulted in more stooling and thickening of stands, with adequate moisture to make a crop. Heavy stands of fully-headed, excellent wheat were general in the East North Central States. Spring wheat production of 363 million bushels is now estimated, which would be largest of record. The all wheat forecast is thus 1,132 million bushels, which is 4 percent above average.

Seeding of spring grains could not follow the usual pattern because of adverse weather. Some Central areas were able to complete this work in March and early April. But in a large Northeastern area, seeding of oats was delayed beyond usual dates, so that full intended acreages probably were not sown. In the important Minnesota-Dakota-Montana area planting was delayed by dry weather at usual seeding dates and by rains in May, so that large acreages were sown late and some wheat and much flax remained to be sown in June. May weather was not favorable for development of these crops and many fields showed poor color because of lack of sunshine and available nitrates. Rice seeding was completed at about usual dates in California and Texas and made extremely rapid progress in Arkansas during the last 10 days of May, but floods in Louisiana damaged or destroyed about a third of the planted acreage, most of which is being replanted. Shifts in seeding plans are likely to result in a smaller acreage of oats than intended in March, more spring wheat, a slight addition to corn and soybean acreages, and more buckwheat in the Northeast.

Planting of corn proceeded rapidly after a delayed start in the main Corn Belt and was largely completed by June 6. In some sections fields became weedy before first cultivation, but now most fields are clean and making good progress. In some parts of Illinois and Indiana, insects have thinned stands. Farmers in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were planting corn later than usual. Planting of soybeans appeared to be on schedule and the crop was developing well. In the South Central States, planting of cotton was delayed by rains, but proceeded rapidly in the latter

part of May. Tobacco setting was delayed and stands were affected by a variety of causes--dry weather and shortage of plants in North Carolina, and wet fields and diseased plants in Kentucky and Tennessee. Peanuts have generally made a good start. Harvest of grains in the South has proceeded rapidly and good to excellent yields have been obtained.

"All-crop" prospects are better than average in most of the country, with the poorer prospects chiefly in parts of the South Central and Western regions. The map on page 3 representing the combined responses of farmer-reporters to a question regarding crop prospects as of June 1 shows the general situation. In a south-western area including parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, near failure of crops is in prospect because of continued drought. Adjoining this area and in scattered western and southern sections, prospects are only poor to fair. Elsewhere, they are mostly good, ranging up to excellent in Iowa and northernmost States across the country.

Estimates for only a few major crops are available this month. Winter wheat production will be slightly below average, chiefly because of the heavy abandonment and low yields in the Southwest. The springwheat crop is starting out under a handicap of late seeding in important areas, but with a large acreage promises to set a new record outturn. Harvest of fall-sown oats and barley has been started in the South, with good outturns, but the major spring-sown portion is making only fair progress. The first estimates of yield and production of oats and barley will be made as of July 1. Yield prospects for rye improved during May and the estimated production is 17.1 million bushels, nearly 2 million bushels more than on May 1. Hay crops are reported in better than average condition for the country as a whole. Insect pests are causing damage in Illinois, Iowa and some other areas. A hay crop at least as large as the 104.4 million tons in 1952 still appears in prospect, with harvest well underway. Pastures were supplying good to excellent grazing in virtually all the north half of the country, but were only poor to fair in some South Atlantic coastal portions, in the droughty Southwest, and parts of the southern portion of the Western region. Condition is reported at 85 percent, 1 point below average and 3 points less than a year ago. Range pastures showed seasonal improvement, but for the western range area the condition remains lowest since 1937. Feeding continues in dry areas and some wheat was being grazed off in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Livestock have made less than usual seasonal gains.

Egg production in May was slightly less than last May and 4 percent below average for the month. Production per layer was at a record rate, but the number of layers was lower than in May 1952 and 7 percent below the May average. Young chicken holdings on farms June 1 numbered a sixth below average and fewest since 1937. The May egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships all were more favorable than a year ago. Milk production in May was 5 percent larger than in May 1952, but slightly below the record for the month set in 1945. Production per cow in herd June 1 was also second highest for the date, but did not quite show the usual seasonal increase from May 1. Feeding of grains and concentrates on June 1 was liberal, offsetting slow development of grazing in some areas and dry pastures in others.

nearly

The crop of early commercial potatoes is expected to be a third larger than in 1952 and 11 percent above average. Shipment of the early spring crop, mostly from



Florida, is virtually completed. Harvest of the late spring crop--second largest of record--is now underway, with production larger than last year in most areas. Movement of the summer crop has started in Virginia, where maturity is earlier than usual. The summer crop will be larger than last summer's short crop, but much below average. Commercial vegetables for processing were making slow progress, one to three weeks behind normal. Excessive rains interfered with preparation of fields, so that green peas are still being planted in northern States and much of the acreage of snap beans, beets, and sweet corn remained to be planted in June, also transplanting of tomatoes and cabbage. The condition of green peas on June 1 was slightly above average, with most of the California crop harvested and processors in Virginia and the Eastern Shore operating. Spinach harvesting was well underway in most late spring States and scheduled to start in Western New York about June 1. A relatively large outturn of spring commercial vegetables and melons for fresh market is still expected, although unfavorable weather in May lowered prospects some. The increase of 8 percent over last spring, largely due to increased acreage, comes mostly from more onions, cabbage, asparagus, lettuce, and tomatoes. Decreases are shown by carrots, green peas, lima beans and eggplant. The acreage of summer crops is also expected to be larger than last summer.

The outlook for the 1953 deciduous fruit crops is for about the same tonnage as was produced in 1952. Winter freeze damage was generally light and spring frosts took about the usual toll. April and May freezes in Western States reduced the outlook in some sections materially, but the overall reduction is expected to be small. Cool, wet weather in the Eastern and many of the Mid-Western States in May interfered with apple pollination and caused some damage to other fruits. Outturns of apples, peaches and apricots are expected to be larger than last year, but below average. Pear production is expected to exceed that of 1952 and the average. For grapes, the outlook is for a smaller crop than in 1952. About the same sweet cherry tonnage as in 1952 is indicated this year, while prospects for sour cherries are for a larger crop. Production of plums and prunes is forecast above a year ago. Harvest of the 1952-53 citrus crops is about over except for Valencia oranges, lemons and summer grapefruit in California. Prospects for the 1953-54 citrus crops are promising.

CORN: Planting of the 1953 corn crop lagged during early May in the important corn producing States, due to excessive rainfall and cool weather. However, mostly favorable weather prevailing since May 20 enabled farmers to push corn planting and corn is up to good stands. Cultivation of fields is now in progress.

In Indiana and Iowa, planting was nearly complete by June 1 with the crop in about the same stage as last year and ahead of average. Other Corn Belt States report planting retarded by cool, wet weather. Ohio expects a larger than usual acreage of late corn. Insects are presenting local problems especially in Iowa and Illinois. Planting of corn in the Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska was approximately a week later than usual, but recent weather conditions have been favorable and prospects are good. Some fields are being cultivated for the first time.

In the South Atlantic and South Central States, with the exception of South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama, the crop is mostly from one to two weeks later than usual as a result of excessive early season rainfall. The crop is now progressing

rapidly, however, and prospects are mostly good throughout the area, despite considerable difficulty with insect pests in Kentucky and North Carolina. South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and the coast of Georgia have experienced hot, dry weather this season with droughty conditions prevailing on June 1 and corn was beginning to burn in some areas. Texas corn prospects are good to excellent with some fields approaching the tasseling stage.

ALL WHEAT: An appraisal of crop conditions on June 1 indicates a prospective all wheat crop of 1,132 million bushels. A crop this size would be one eighth smaller than the bumper 1952 crop, but larger than that produced in 1950 or 1951. Wheat production was 1,291 million bushels in 1952 and averaged 1,089 million bushels during the recent 10-year period. After a rather poor early prospect, the outlook for wheat has continued to improve in recent months throughout most of the country. The principal exception to this has been in the winter wheat producing areas of the Southern Great Plains where considerable acreage has been abandoned due to an extended period of extremely dry weather.

Rains during the past month in northern spring wheat producing States have brought a pronounced improvement in spring wheat production prospects. Present conditions point to a record production of spring-sown wheat. In general, the pattern of rainfall and prevailing temperatures during the past month outside the Southern Plains has been favorable for germination, growth, filling and maturity, depending on the growth stage of the crop. In much of the south, rainfall was scant affording nearly ideal conditions for the maturing crops. Elsewhere rains extended the length of the filling period in central areas where the crop has headed, and in northern areas rains stimulated vegetative growth. By June 1, harvest operations in the hard red winter wheat belt had moved northward from Texas through central Oklahoma to early fields in the southern border counties of Kansas.

WINTER WHEAT: Generally improved growing conditions during May resulted in an increase of 40 million bushels for the prospective winter wheat crop. The 1953 winter wheat crop of an estimated 770 million bushels is 27 percent smaller than the 1,053 million bushels produced in 1952 and slightly below the average of 797 million bushels. The 1953 crop has shown progressive improvement since emerging from the winter dormant period. Generally moderate temperatures and adequate to ample rainfall during May in most areas, except in the southwest, stimulated growth of delayed wheat and favored filling of heads in more advanced fields. In the Southern Plains the crop is maturing on short straw, but in most other parts of the country the crop has made lush vegetative growth. In eastern areas, winds are causing some lodging of grain with rank growth. The yield per harvested acre for the United States is estimated at 17.3 bushels. This compares with 20.9 bushels in 1952 and the average of 17.6 bushels.

The moisture situation improved during May in Kansas, although some areas, particularly in the Southwest, are in critical need of additional rain for late maturing fields. In the eastern half of Kansas, wheat made marked improvement during the month. Heads are filling well and early maturing varieties are ripening. Harvest is expected to be general in southern counties by mid-June. Sharp freezes during mid-May extending over the western two-thirds of the State caused some damage to early maturing wheat and is showing up in the form of sterile heads.

In Oklahoma, high temperatures have pushed maturity and harvest is underway in all parts of the State. The crop deteriorated in western and northwestern areas, but yields



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1955

June 1, 1955

3:00 P.M. (U.D.T.)

are turning out a little better than expected in southern and central areas.

In Texas, unbroken drought in the Northwest and high temperatures the last half of May further reduced prospects. No effective rain was received during the month in the Panhandle and virtually no dry land acreage remains to be harvested. Harvest is underway in the Low Rolling Plains and North Texas areas, with yields varying from poor to fair in western parts of these areas to excellent in North Texas.

The Colorado winter wheat crop showed moderate improvement during the month with the increased prospects in northeastern and east central areas more than offsetting deterioration in southeastern counties. Wheat shows exceptionally fine color and root growth is good. Harvest is expected to start at the normal time.

The Nebraska crop is developing well, but subsoil moisture is limited and the crop is more dependent upon current rainfall than usual. In western Nebraska, wheat growing on summer fallow land is promising, but prospects on continuously cropped land are only fair.

Considerably above average yields are in prospect in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, with the crop development during May generally very favorable. Insects, disease, and lodging have been a problem in local areas, but losses to date have been limited. Improvement in this area and in Kansas accounted for much of the increase in estimated national production. In the Atlantic and Southeastern States, wheat prospects showed general improvement during May.

In the Pacific Northwest, the crop made favorable progress, with much improved moisture supplies, particularly in Washington and Oregon.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: A record spring wheat crop of 363 million bushels is forecast, based on condition as of June 1, and intended acreage. This is fully a half larger than last year's harvest of 239 million bushels and considerably above the average of 291 million bushels. The unprecedented production stems from high projective yields and a relatively large seeded acreage. Above normal precipitation has supplied adequate moisture for germination and early development. Excessive moisture in some areas delayed seeding and may necessitate some shifts to later crops, but this should be offset by plantings which may have exceeded intentions elsewhere. The intended plantings of 21,600,000 acres of spring wheat are slightly more than last year and 12 percent above the 1942-51 average. Most of the spring wheat acreage was seeded by June 1.

Low temperatures during May retarded growth in the southern portion of the spring wheat belt, but were conducive to good stooling. Current supplies of soil moisture are adequate to abundant in all major producing States. A heavy infestation of wild oats in the Dakotas has been troublesome and responsible for reseeding of some acreage.

The Durum wheat crop is forecast at 30.7 million bushels, compared with the 1952 harvest of 21.4 million bushels and the average of 37.4 million bushels. The 7 percent reduction in intended acreage is more than compensated for by the high yield per acre now in prospect. The infestation of wild oats is particularly heavy in Durum wheat areas.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 332 million bushels, 115 million bushels more than last year and 78 million bushels above the 1942-51 average.

RYE: The 1953 rye production is now forecast at 17,087,000 bushels compared with last year's crop of 15,910,000 bushels. With the sharp reduction in rye acreage for harvest in recent years, prospective production for the United States in 1953 is a third less than the 1942-51 average of 25,837,000 bushels. Plentiful moisture supplies in the important rye producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota contributed to a marked improvement in prospects during May.

Yield per acre prospects improved or remained unchanged during the past month in substantially all of the 35 States in which rye estimates are made. Prospective yields are equal to or above yields last year in most States.

HAY: Hay crop prospects on June 1 were above average despite some setbacks from insects, frosts and drought in some areas during May. The reported condition of 87 percent is two points above a month ago and also above average. This relatively high condition has been equalled only three times in the last 26 years.

The over-all condition of hay improved as the season progressed toward the first cuttings of alfalfa and other early hays. Prospects were for good to excellent yields in the Atlantic States where moisture during May was ample to excessive and in the northern third of the country from Ohio and Michigan westward to Washington and Oregon; the exception was the relatively low condition in Illinois. Prospects were also below average in a large area from Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, to the southern border. Early spring growth in the northern portion of this area, was retarded by below normal temperatures, and late frosts during the second week of May. In New Mexico and western parts of Texas and Oklahoma, alfalfa, wild and other hay crops were retarded by dry weather and yields of first cuttings were only fair to light. Condition of hay crops was above average in all South Central States from Louisiana and Arkansas eastward. In some areas of these States where drought was severe last year more hay was reported made by June 1 of this year than was harvested during the entire 1952 season.

Alfalfa stands withstood the winter with minimum losses. This crop, as well as clover-timothy and other legume-grass mixtures used for hay and silage, made good growth during May. Frequent rains in the Atlantic area caused some lodging and hindered haying operations. By June 1 most areas in the southern half of the country had completed first cuttings. Alfalfa dehydration operations got under way in Nebraska and Kansas by late May with light yields reported. Cutting of stands for silage and dry hay began during early June in the northeastern and Great Lakes areas.

Some damage from spittlebugs, pea aphids, clover leaf weevil, cutworms and army worms was reported in almost all States east of the Missouri River. Losses from these pests were serious in Illinois and parts of Iowa, where some badly infested fields were plowed under and planted to other crops. However, increased use of spray and dusting materials helped reduce these losses.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Outlook for apples in commercial counties for 1953 is for a crop above that of 1952 but below average. Compared with 1952, an increase is in prospect for the Central States and a slight decline for the Eastern and Western States. The outlook for Washington is very good, much above the short 1951 and 1952 crops, but below the relatively large crop produced in 1950.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

June 1, 1953

In the New England States the bloom was generally good to heavy, except Baldwins which had a light bloom. Weather conditions were favorable for pollination in Massachusetts but lack of sunshine and rainy weather in Northern New England and high winds in Maine interfered with bee activity. In New York, weather conditions generally have been unfavorable this spring. The date of full bloom was about average this year. In the Hudson Valley, weather during pollination was favorable but very cool weather following pollination resulted in an irregular set. In most other areas, weather at pollination was generally unfavorable. The set in western New York is spotty. The set of Baldwins is generally very light while Rhode Island Greenings have a good set. The set of Delicious is reported light in the Hudson Valley. In Pennsylvania, the set is generally light. The bloom in the northern areas was abundant but fruit is thinly set on the trees. In the central areas the bloom was medium to light. Pollination on Delicious was poor. Set of fruit in the Berk-Ichigh area is light, especially on Stayman and Delicious. The bloom in the Adams-York-Franklin area was irregular. In New Jersey the rainy weather during May caused a light set.

In Maryland, Staymans and Delicious are showing poor prospects because of poor pollination. For Yorks, 1953 is an off year. In Virginia, April freezes caused some damage and the cold, windy weather during blooming was unfavorable for pollination. York bloomed very light this year. The late freezes reduced the crop in West Virginia and a hail storm in Berkeley County in early May caused some damage. Some thinning is in progress. Outlook in North Carolina is for a crop much below 1952. Many trees put on a light bloom this year because of the heavy crop of 1952. Weather conditions were generally unfavorable for pollination.

Prospects in Ohio appear fair despite unfavorable weather conditions during pollination. Red Delicious, Stayman, and Baldwin will be light but prospects for Rome Beauty, Jonathan and McIntosh appear fairly good. Harvest of summer varieties will start about mid-July. Illinois growers reported very little winter killing. Spring frost injury was light except in the Johnson-Union County area where some loss occurred. Prospects for fall and winter varieties seem to be better than for summer varieties. The first early apples from southern Illinois are expected to be harvested about the last week of June, about a week or two later than in 1952. Michigan apples came through the winter in good condition. Frequent showers and cool weather during blossoming have caused a very uneven set. In Wisconsin, trees bloomed a little later than usual. In Missouri, the rainfall this season has been below normal. The outlook is for a crop above 1952 but below average. Prospects in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas are for generally light crops. Freezing weather during April in these States caused some damage. Prospects vary widely by areas.

In Idaho, late varieties generally escaped late spring freeze damage, although Delicious sustained some losses. Growers have had some difficulty in spraying due to rains and winds. The late spring freezes in Colorado cut the apple crop to one of the shortest in years. The Delicious variety seems to be most seriously reduced. The New Mexico crop will be extremely short because of the heavy freeze damage in April and May. In Washington, late freeze damage to apples was very light. In the Wenatchee area, some loss occurred because of unfavorable weather following application of blossom thinning sprays, especially to Winesap. Set of Delicious is light in some areas of Wenatchee and Yakima because of poor pollination. The Delicious crop in Oregon is expected to be generally light. The outlook for Newtown is good. The California Gravenstein crop will be lighter than last year. Present prospects indicate a good apple production in the Watsonville area.

**PEACHES:** A 1953 crop of 63,033,000 bushels is in prospect, slightly more than last year, but 6 percent less than the 1942-51 average. Prospects are for a fair to good crop in all areas.

The crop in the 10 Southern States is indicated at 12,444,000 bushels, an increase of 3 percent from last month. The 1952 crop was 10,663,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 13,894,000 bushels. The North Carolina outlook appears somewhat less favorable than a month ago. Soils on June 1 were dry but rains at the end of the first week of June were beneficial. Some early varieties started moving from North Carolina by May 16. Dixired harvest is expected to begin the second week of June and Dixigen around June 12-15. Elberta harvest is expected around mid-July. The South Carolina prospects improved during the month of May. Harvest of Dixigen, Golden Jubilee and other early varieties will begin the second week of June. Harvest of mid-season varieties including Sullivan Elberta, July Elberta and Halehaven is expected to begin June 25 to July 1. The main crop of Elbertas is expected to begin ripening about July 10. In Georgia, weather conditions during May were favorable for the peach crop. The quality of the early varieties is very good. A total equivalent of 180 cars had moved to market by truck and rail by June 1. The Dixigen variety is expected to reach market in volume during the week of June 8 and shipments of Early Hiley will be in volume by the week of June 15. First shipments of regular Elbertas are expected July 4. In Alabama, prospects continue very good for Chilton County. April freezes killed practically all the northwest Arkansas peach crop. There was a heavy "drop" in the Nashville area. In the Clarksville area, however, prospects improved during May, with many orchards requiring rather heavy thinning. Harvest of the earliest varieties was underway by June 1. In Texas a good peach crop is forecast for all important districts. Harvest is expected to start about mid-June.

The New York crop is indicated at 1,309,000 bushels—about the same as 1952 and 1951, but 7 percent more than the 1942-51 average. A minimum amount of winter injury and very small loss of fruit buds from spring freezes was experienced. Some brown rot has been reported.

Prospects in the Middle Atlantic States (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland) are 1 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. In New Jersey the peach crop is much better than both last year and average. New Jersey peaches are expected to start moving the first week of July. In Pennsylvania about an average crop is indicated. In Erie County the set is generally good but brown rot is expected to be rather serious this year. In the Berks-Lehigh area prospects are promising. Some damage from the May 15 freeze was reported in the Adams-Franklin-York area and a heavy drop is occurring in some orchards. In the Virginias, freezes around mid-April severely damaged peaches in poorly located orchards. Thinning has been necessary in many commercial orchards. Weather during May was favorable for peaches.

The crop in the North Central States is estimated at 5,862,000 bushels, 15 percent below last year's crop and 16 percent below average. The crop prospects in Ohio are somewhat below last year and below average. Freezing temperatures about mid-April killed most of the buds in central and southern Ohio, except in some sites along the Ohio River. Frost damage in the northern part of the State was confined to partial loss in low areas. In Indiana a crop smaller than last year and average is in prospect. The bloom was early in the southern part of the State but late in the North.



Illinois peach production is expected to be below last year and average. Trees came through the winter in good condition with only a small amount of winter bud killing. Spring frost injury was negligible. Some severe hail damage has been reported but the damage has not been widespread. Michigan prospects are for a crop below both last year and average. Heavy removal of trees continued during last fall and winter, largely due to the November 1950 freeze. The remaining trees appear to have set a good crop. Harvest of the early varieties in south-western Michigan is expected to begin about mid-August with the peak about August 20-24.

The Western States are expecting a peach crop of 36,065,000 bushels, about the same as last year, but 4 percent less than the 1942-51 average. The Colorado crop was sharply reduced by April and May freezes, and production is indicated about one-half as much as in 1952. Delta County area was uniformly hard hit by the freezes while in Mesa County the damage was variable. Freezes in Idaho did extensive damage to the peach crop. An average crop is expected in Washington despite the freeze damage in the Yakima Valley. In Oregon a crop about the size of last year's is in prospect. Prospects vary widely throughout the State due to damage from late spring frosts. In California, prospects are for a good peach crop. The spring frost damage to Clingstones was light. California Clingstone peaches will again be marketed under restrictions of a State marketing agreement. Freestones are making good development. Early type Elbertas are reported to have set better than the regular Elbertas. A few early table peaches are now moving to local markets.

**PEARS:** The pear crop for 1953 is forecast at 32,301,000 bushels-- 4 percent above the 1952 crop and 6 percent above average. In the three Pacific Coast States, the forecast is for 27,782,000 bushels--4 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. Bartletts in these three States are indicated at 19,869,000 bushels--2 percent below last year but 7 percent above average. Other varieties are indicated at 7,913,000 bushels--27 percent above last year and 24 percent above average.

Washington and Oregon prospects are very favorable for both Bartletts and winter pears, and production of each is indicated much above both last year and average. Washington pears apparently escaped damage from spring frosts. The season in Oregon is late. Prospects for the various fall and winter varieties are equal to or better than last year with the greatest increase in Bosc.

California Bartletts are forecast at 27 percent less than last year and 7 percent below average. Other pears are 6 percent above last year but about average. Spring frosts and hail have caused variable damage to Bartlett pears. Some blight is in evidence. The Hardy variety shows indications of heavy production while Winter Nelis are especially light. Most other varieties are intermediate.

**GRAPES:** Grape prospects in California are for smaller crops than a year ago and below average. The condition of wine varieties on June 1, was 70 percent; table 76 percent and raisin 76 percent, 7 points, 4 points and 9 points respectively below a year earlier. Late April freezes damaged the crop in California but the amount varied by areas and varieties. Temperatures during much of May were below normal. Showers fell in the Central and Northern portions of the State during May. Showers and damp weather interfered with dusting and spraying.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1953

June 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of California plums is forecast at 87,000 tons, 64 percent above the relatively short crop of 1952 but 10 percent below the 1951 crop. The 10-year average is 81,600 tons. Harvest of Beautys in the Southern San Joaquin Valley began in late May. Prospects for Santa Rosa variety are for a heavy crop this year. In Michigan, near freezing temperatures about mid-May reduced the set of plums in some orchards. Condition on June 1 was 73 percent, 2 points below a year earlier but 13 points above the June 1 average.

The California prune crop is placed at 136,000 tons, slightly above the 135,000 tons produced in 1952 but considerably below the 10-year average of 182,600 tons. The 1953 crop in several important prune producing localities was reduced by spring frosts. In the Santa Clara Valley, a good crop is in prospect. Prune trees are showing a good growth and vigor. Sizes are expected to be satisfactory.

In eastern Washington, a large crop of prunes is expected. Very little if any frost damage is indicated for the Yakima area but a little damage was reported in the Walla Walla area. Condition was reported on June 1 in eastern Washington at 91 percent, 34 points above a year earlier and 21 percent above average for this date. In the western part, the condition was 71 percent, 15 points above June 1, 1952 and 24 points above average.

Condition of the eastern Oregon prune crop at 83 percent is 10 points above June 1 last year. The condition of 68 in western Oregon on June 1 is 17 points above a year ago and 13 points above average. The season in the western region is late this year.

CITRUS: The U. S. orange crop for 1952-53 is estimated at 121 million boxes--2 percent above last season and 13 percent above average. Grapefruit are estimated at 38 million boxes--6 percent less than last season and 26 percent less than average. California lemons are placed at 11.9 million boxes--down 7 percent from last season and down 6 percent from average.

Harvest of early and midseason oranges is practically complete in all areas. About 31 million boxes of Valencias remained for harvest on June 1--6 million in Florida, 25 million in California and a very few in Arizona. Last year on June 1 about 26 million boxes of oranges were still available--5.5 million in Florida and remainder mostly in California. Harvest of Florida oranges is usually about over by July 1 but California Valencias move in volume through the summer and into the fall. Only about 2.8 million boxes of grapefruit were available on June 1--1.6 million of the California summer crop and the rest in Florida and Arizona. Last year about 8 million were unharvested on June 1, 6 million of which were in Florida. About 3 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were abandoned last season.

The citrus areas of Florida were hot and dry during May. Growers with irrigation facilities watered their groves during the month. Trees are generally in good condition but an occasional grove was showing wilt by the end of May. General rains on June 6 and 7 relieved drought conditions over the entire State.

In the Texas citrus area, water supplies are critically short and relief is not in sight because June, July and August are normally months of very little rainfall. Young trees are generally in good condition, having received more water than older trees.

California citrus crops bloomed over a longer period than usual and bloom was heavy in most orchards. Prospects are favorable at present.



SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry crop is forecast at 99,930 tons, slightly above the 1952 production of 97,510 tons and above the average of 91,584 tons. The crop in the five Eastern States is indicated at 14,250 tons, slightly below a year ago but 55 percent above average. The Western crop of 85,680 tons for this year compares with 35,000 tons produced in 1952, and an average of 82,365 tons.

In New York, and Pennsylvania, the bloom was good but poor pollination weather during blossoming time caused a generally light set. In New York, freeze damage caused some loss in the Hudson Valley. In Michigan, sweet cherries were damaged less by the early frosts than were sour varieties. Cool weather during the second week of May and frequent showers in some areas reduced the set of the crop. In the central-western area of Michigan there is considerable variation in the set.

California is expecting a crop of 30,600 tons--13,200 tons of Royal Ann's and 17,400 tons of other varieties. In 1952, the crop of 39,500 consisted of 16,500 tons of Royal Ann's and 23,000 tons of other varieties. Rains during May were somewhat detrimental to the crop. Shipments of Tartarians from the Stockton-Lodi Districts are about finished with Bings now at peak movement. Volume shipments of Tartarians from the Santa Clara Valley are in progress and Bings have just started to move from this area. Washington sweet cherries were harder hit by April frosts than any other fruit in the State. The hardest hit was the Sunnyside area of the Lower Yakima Valley. Peak movement is expected about mid-June. The Oregon crop is a little later than a year ago. While frosts did some damage in restricted areas, prospects on the whole are favorable in the main producing areas. Harvesting in volume probably will not get underway in The Dalles district until after the middle of June. Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Utah are expecting smaller crops than a year ago. The cherry crops in these States were damaged severely by late freezes.

SOUR CHERRIES: A sour cherry crop of 148,510 tons is indicated by the June 1 reported condition. This compares with 118,210 tons in 1952 and 158,240 tons in 1951. The Eastern crop is indicated at 139,200 tons and the Western crop at 9,310 tons. In 1952, the Eastern States produced 109,700 tons and the Western States 8,420 tons.

In New York and Pennsylvania unfavorable weather conditions during bloom reduced the set. Also brown rot infection has been much more serious than usual in New York State and Erie County, Pennsylvania. In Adams County, Pennsylvania, hail during the first part of May caused some damage in a few orchards. In Southern Ohio, April freezes caused some damage and in the North-Central part of the State, wet weather during pollination reduced crop prospects. In Michigan, a rather good sour cherry crop is indicated. In the southwestern area, freezes in late April caused some damage prior to blooming. The outlook in the central-western area of the State is for a fairly good crop. In northwestern Michigan, minor damage is reported from a light freeze on May 12. Rains and warm weather during May were favorable for the development of the crop. In Wisconsin, very little frost damage occurred this year and growers are expecting a good crop.

Late freezes damaged the crop in Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Utah. Washington is expecting a crop twice as large as the small 1952 crop. Prospects in Oregon are generally good, although development to date is a little slow because of the cool weather in May.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Condition of almonds in California on June 1 was 59 percent, up 2 points from a year ago but 7 points below average. The set of the crop varies widely because of the spring frost injury.

Prospects of walnuts in California are for a crop of 60,000 tons, 13,000 tons below 1952 and 5,560 tons below average. The "delayed foliation" of walnut trees caused by above average temperatures during the 1952-53 winter reduced prospects, especially in the southern counties. The reduction in orchards in the northern areas was irregular. Damage from late freezes was very limited.

The outlook for filberts is for a good crop but below the 1952 production. In Oregon, the reported condition was 71 percent compared to 80 percent reported a year ago. The season is late.

OLIVES, FIGS, AND AVOCADOS: Olive trees in California are in or just passing the peak blossom period. The reported condition of 64 percent on June 1 is 11 points below the June average.

Figs were damaged by the spring frosts, particularly some varieties in localities of the San Joaquin Valley. The condition on June 1, was reported at 74 percent, 11 points below a year ago and 9 points below the June average.

Harvest of the 1952-53 crop of Fuertes avocados in California is about completed and the supply now consists of summer varieties. This crop is relatively much heavier than were Fuertes. The blossoming of the 1953-54 crop is still in progress.

APRICOTS: The 1953 apricot crop is forecast at 195,200 tons, 18,400 tons above 1952 but 30,470 tons below average. In California, late spring frost damage was very irregular. Damage was light in the Winters and Brentwood areas, and spotted in the Santa Clara Valley. Harvesting of early varieties in the Winters area was about completed by June 1, and the main varieties are expected to reach peak movement by the second week of June. The Washington crop is expected to be larger than the 1952 crop and over 3 times the short 1951 crop. Harvest is expected to be early. The Utah crop was nearly wiped out by freezes during April. The indicated crop is only 14 percent of the 1952 production.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: Total 1953 production of early commercial potatoes, is expected to be 31 percent larger than in 1952 and 11 percent above average. A large winter crop was produced and supplies of spring potatoes are plentiful. The summer crop, though larger than in 1952, is substantially smaller than average.

The 1953 crop of early spring commercial potatoes was the largest of record, with Florida supplying 98 percent of the total output. Harvest was virtually completed at the end of May though a few shipments from the Hastings district in Florida continued into June.

The late spring crop, now being harvested, has been exceeded only by the record 1946 output. Indicated production is up from last year in all producing States except Georgia, South Carolina and Oklahoma. Acreage for harvest is substantially larger than last year but slightly less than the 1942-51 average. The indicated yield, though slightly under the record high for last year, is well above average. By June 1, harvest was in full swing in most of the important producing areas.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1953

June 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Production of potatoes for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the Texas Panhandle, North Georgia and New Jersey is expected to exceed substantially last year's relatively short crop but will be materially less than average. Potato fields in a number of these States were beginning to need rain by the first of June, but, in general, growing conditions have been favorable except in Maryland, and Texas.

Movement of the summer crop is already under way in Virginia where maturity is earlier than usual. Harvest in the important Eastern Shore area probably will reach a peak during the latter part of June. In Maryland, some fields are showing poor stands and yields are expected to run below average.

The important New Jersey crop is, generally, in good condition, though excessive rains caused poor stands in some sections. Average yield will be higher than last year but lower than in four of the five years immediately prior to 1952. The Texas Panhandle crop has been reduced by frosts, strong winds and excessively high temperatures and yields are expected to be considerably below average.

SUGAR CROPS (REVISED): Production of sugar from the 1952 continental sugar beet and sugarcane crops totaled 2,112,000 tons, raw value, compared with 1,968,000 tons from the 1951 crop. The 1952 sugar production is made up of 1,508,000 tons from beets and 604,000 tons from cane. In 1951 production from sugar beets amounted to 1,549,000 tons and 419,000 tons from cane.

Sugarcane used for making sugar in 1952 totaled 7,162,000 tons compared with 5,723,000 tons in 1951. The 1952 sugar beet crop totaled 10,169,000 tons from 665,400 harvested acres compared with 10,482,000 tons from 690,600 acres in 1951.

PASTURES: On June 1 the condition of farm pasture feed was about average for the date, with severe drought in the Southwest and dryness along the southern East Coast, offsetting near record high conditions in the Northeast and mostly good to excellent pastures elsewhere. For the country as a whole, the condition of farm pastures averaged 85 percent of normal compared with 88 percent a year ago and the 1942-51 average of 86 percent. In the northern States in the central and western parts of the country, cool May weather has slowed pasture feed development, but moisture supplies are mostly ample and prospects for pasture growth in the next few weeks are excellent.

Dry, hot weather markedly reduced June 1 pasture and range feed in a sizeable area from central Nebraska southward through Texas and westward to the Coast. Severe drought conditions prevailed in southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, the western half of Texas and southeastern New Mexico (see pasture map, page 4). In Oklahoma, pasture condition averaged the lowest for June 1 since 1937, in Kansas lowest since 1939, and in Texas, it equaled the lowest since 1939. In the southern Rocky Mountain States pasture feed was delayed by both cool weather and lack of rain, with June 1 condition 17 to 20 points lower than a year ago.

In the North Atlantic region, heavy rains and an early spring spurred growth of green feed in pastures and on June 1 pasture condition in that area averaged the best for the date in a third of a century. In Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan and the central Atlantic Seaboard States, the pasture conditions for June 1 were among the better ones in recent years. In States farther south along the Atlantic Seaboard, however, dry weather in the last half of May materially slowed growth of pasture feed with considerable areas showing from fair to poor condition on June 1. In the central South, pastures were in generally good to excellent condition. In the upper

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Mississippi Valley, northern Great Plains, and northern Rocky Mountain States, soil moisture was generally ample and pasture condition on June 1 mostly good to excellent. However, due to the late arrival of warm weather, reserves of green feed often available in pastures by that date had not yet developed.

In the Pacific Northwest, pastures and ranges were well supplied with moisture and showed prospects for excellent summer feed, with June 1 condition better than last year or the 10-year average. In California recent rains have been helpful and pasture feed was about average despite cold and windy weather, but condition was not nearly so good as on June 1 a year ago.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Production of milk on United States farms although 5 percent above a year ago failed to reach a new record level for the month for the first time in 7 months. Output during May is estimated at 12,610 million pounds, within 1 percent of the record May output of 12,696 million pounds produced in 1952, and 2 percent above the 10-year average for the month. On a per capita basis, production averaged 2.56 pounds per day, up from May 1951 and 1952 but otherwise equaling the lowest per capita production in almost a quarter century of records.

Nationally, June 1 milk production per cow in herd on crop reporters' farms averaged 21.05 pounds, the second highest of record for that date, falling just short of the 1951 high, and compares with 20.86 pounds a year ago and the 1942-51 average of 19.47 pounds per cow in herd. Production in crop reporters' herds increased only 10 percent from May 1 to June 1 this year as compared with the average seasonal increase of 12 percent. However, output per cow continued at relatively high levels in all regions--reaching a new June 1 high of 21.66 pounds in the West North Central group of States but falling somewhat below record levels for that date in other regions. Production continued well above average in all regions, showing increases of from 5 percent in the South Central and Western areas to 10 percent in the West North Central region. Crop reporters were milking 75.9 percent of the milk cows in their herds on June 1, which is about average for that date, and the second lowest for June 1 in the last 7 years.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	May : average : 1942-51	May : 1952	April : 1953	May : 1953	State	May : average : 1942-51	May : 1952	April : 1953	May : 1953
Million pounds									
N.J.	104	112	102	112	N.C.	141	150	144	159
Pa.	532	568	529	592	S.C.	53	55	51	55
Ohio	535	549	466	571	Ky.	232	246	199	252
Ind.	370	387	312	390	Tenn.	228	235	215	254
Ill.	563	494	431	523	Ala.	125	126	118	134
Mich.	540	534	483	561	Miss.	151	142	146	161
Wis.	1,658	1,723	1,533	1,754	Okla.	260	197	178	208
Minn.	916	913	802	925	Tex.	387	332	329	321
Iowa	707	605	502	640	Mont.	70	53	42	51
Mo.	425	423	366	455	Idaho	135	121	104	122
N.Dak.	215	195	154	199	Utah	67	63	60	66
S.Dak.	179	145	117	151	Wash.	203	182	159	183
Nebr.	275	226	190	231	Oreg.	150	134	119	139
Kans.	312	250	227	262	Calif.	564	575	572	606
Va.	172	183	168	204	Other				
W.Va.	82	76	65	79	States	1,287	2,055	1,971	2,253
					U.S.	12,338	12,056	10,854	12,610

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.



Among the 30 States making monthly estimates of milk production, May output established new record highs in 9. On the other hand, new lows in May production in some 2 decades of records were set in Texas and Montana with near record lows in 6 other States -- all these States where cow numbers were substantially lower than in the early 1940's. In 26 of the States production was above May last year. Wisconsin again led the States in total May milk output with 1,754 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 925 million; Iowa, 640 million; California, 606, and Pennsylvania, 592 million pounds.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Milk cows in farm dairy herds over the country were receiving liberal feedings of grains and concentrates on June 1. Slow development of pastures in Central and Western sections of the country, drought in the Southwest and generally ample supplies of grains fostered continued heavy feeding over the country. On June 1, crop reporters were feeding an average of 4.41 pounds of grain and concentrates per cow in their herds -- the second highest average for the date in the 10 years of record. Grain feeding rates showed less than the usual seasonal decline from April 1 to June 1 this year, dropping about 29 percent as compared to an average decline of 32 percent in the last 9 years. On June 1 over 76 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grains and concentrates to their dairy herds. This is the second highest percentage in the 10 years of record.

Grain feeding was at relatively high levels for June 1 in all regions of the country, equaling or exceeding last year's rates in all but the North Atlantic region. In the West, where grass feed has developed slowly, milk cows on June 1 were being fed an average of 4.7 pounds of grain per cow equaling the record high for the date. In the West North Central region crop reporters were feeding 4.4 pounds per cow, up almost a pound from a year ago and just short of the high for June 1. In the South Central and South Atlantic regions, June 1 grain feeding rates were within 0.1 pound of the record high for the month. In the North Atlantic and East North Central regions grain feeding was somewhat below record levels as pasture feed was good to excellent. June 1 grain feeding rates established new highs for the date in 8 States and equaled the record level in 4 more.

Concentrate ration costs have been declining since January and in May were substantially below a year ago. However, milk and cream prices have been declining also and in May were likewise sharply below a year ago. The average value of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in milk-selling areas, per hundred weight, was \$3.57, and in cream-selling areas was \$3.10, both down about 8 percent from May 1952. The milk-feed price ratio for May was down about 3 percent from both May a year ago and the long-time average, while the butterfat-feed price ratio was down only 1 percent from a year ago but 5 percent below the 20-year average for the month.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,872,000,000 eggs in May -- 1 percent less than in May last year and 4 percent less than the 1942-51 average. Egg production was below a year ago in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and East North Central States where it was 1 percent above. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the South Atlantic and West, 2 percent in the West North Central, and 5 percent in the South Central States. Egg production for the first 5 months of this year was 2 percent less than in these months last year.

The rate of egg production during May was 18.4 eggs per layer compared with 18.3 last year and the average of 17.9 eggs. Increases of 1 percent in the rate in the West North Central, South Central and the West-offset decreases of 1 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 5 months of this year was 83.1 eggs, compared with 82.6 last year and the average of 75.1 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 319,729,000 layers in May -- 1 percent less than in May last year and 7 percent below the average. Decreases in layers of 2 percent in the West, 3 percent in the West North Central and 6 percent in the South Central more than offset a 4 percent increase in the North Atlantic and a 1 percent increase in the East North Central States. There was practically no change in the South Atlantic States. The disappearance of layers from May 1 to June 1 was about 5 percent, the same as last year and the average.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1 are estimated at 469,286,000, the smallest number since 1937 -- 3 percent less than a year ago and 17 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on June 1 were smaller than a year ago in all parts of the country, except the West and the West North Central States. Decreases from a year ago were 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central and 13 percent in the North Atlantic States. Increases were 8 percent in the West and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS

AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	44,427	65,282	97,142	31,122	63,246	31,238	332,459
1952	53,126	61,085	84,625	30,816	53,918	31,582	315,152
1953	55,349	61,848	81,121	31,005	50,639	30,937	310,899

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	70,668	115,572	173,659	58,788	106,507	41,468	566,661
1952	86,197	103,484	129,409	49,848	79,885	35,871	484,694
1953	74,760	102,402	130,183	49,174	73,923	38,844	469,286

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

	Number						
1942-51 (Av.)	57.8	58.0	58.4	50.8	50.2	56.9	55.8
1952	58.6	59.1	60.1	53.6	52.8	58.9	57.6
1953	57.5	59.5	62.1	53.1	53.5	52.7	58.2

Prices for eggs received by farmers in mid-May averaged 45.9 cents per dozen, compared with 34.2 cents last year. Egg prices increased 0.4 cents per dozen from April 15 to May 15, compared with the average seasonal increase of 0.5 cents. Shell egg markets were somewhat weaker in May but a steady to firm tone existed at the close of the month. Prices at the close ranged 12 to 14 cents a dozen higher than a year earlier. Receipts were moderately below last year at primary markets and about 5 percent lighter at the four major terminal markets. Offerings exceeded current needs and the movement into storage increased. A strengthening factor in the market was the invitation for bids on nearly 3 million pounds of dried eggs for the Armed Forces. Stocks of shell eggs in the 35 principal cities on May 25 were 850,000 cases, compared with 2½ million cases last year and the 1948-52 average for the date of 2 million cases.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 26.5 cents on May 15, compared with 24.4 cents a year ago and 27.2 cents on April 15. Farm chickens averaged 25.1 cents and commercial broilers 27.2 cents, compared with 22.5 and 25.3 cents, respectively, in mid-May last year. Poultry markets were weaker in May and prices were mostly lower. Heavy supplies of young stock were fully ample



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1953

June 1, 1953 :

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

for a fair demand. Hen marketings increased moderately, but were lighter than a year earlier. Storage stocks of poultry in the 35 cities on May 25 were 85 million pounds. This was 34 million pounds less than a year ago and 4 million pounds below the 5-year average.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 32.5 cents a pound live weight compared with 32 cents last year. Markets were mostly steady on dressed and ready-to-cook heavy type turkeys, but the small type closed weak. Toward the end of the month there was a notable increase in the receipts of new crop turkeys. Offerings of ice-packed small type turkeys exceeded a light demand. An increased volume of breeder stock turkeys moved off farms in the major producing areas.

The mid-May cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.92 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.23 a year ago. The May egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**CROP REPORT** as of **June 1, 1953**

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1953  
3:00 P.M. (M.D.T.)

**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	harvest	1942-51	1952	cated	1942-51	1952	cated	
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1952	1953	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	340	440	462	25.5	29.0	23.5	8,755	12,760	13,167
N.J.	68	80	80	23.0	25.0	25.0	1,571	2,000	2,000
Pa.	881	845	853	21.2	22.5	24.0	18,728	19,012	20,472
Ohio	1,996	2,249	2,339	22.6	24.5	26.0	45,580	55,100	60,814
Ind.	1,427	1,540	1,540	19.7	24.0	24.5	28,683	36,960	37,730
Ill.	1,388	1,810	1,991	18.8	23.0	24.5	26,870	41,630	48,780
Mich.	1,038	1,429	1,486	24.7	25.5	26.5	26,045	36,440	39,379
Wis.	31	35	29	22.4	24.5	23.0	699	858	667
Minn.	96	60	60	19.4	20.0	22.0	1,860	1,200	1,320
Iowa	192	156	137	19.4	22.0	19.0	3,853	3,432	2,603
Mo.	1,262	1,199	1,631	16.3	22.0	21.0	21,081	26,378	34,251
S.Dak.	261	369	347	15.2	16.0	12.0	4,057	5,904	4,164
Nebr.	3,635	4,342	3,821	19.6	22.5	17.0	71,294	97,695	64,957
Kans.	12,279	14,649	10,547	15.7	21.0	12.0	193,205	307,629	126,564
Del.	62	58	56	18.8	21.0	19.0	1,164	1,218	1,064
Md.	321	262	249	19.3	20.5	20.0	6,215	5,371	4,980
Va.	437	353	339	17.6	21.5	20.0	7,644	7,590	6,780
W.Va.	78	60	61	17.9	21.0	21.0	1,395	1,260	1,281
N.C.	427	396	400	16.1	21.0	22.0	6,860	8,316	8,800
S.C.	205	184	184	14.6	20.0	20.0	2,935	3,680	3,680
Ga.	163	130	140	13.3	19.0	19.0	2,120	2,470	2,660
Ky.	314	230	288	15.3	20.0	20.0	4,818	4,600	5,760
Tenn.	300	211	287	14.0	19.0	17.0	4,188	4,009	4,879
Ala.	14	11	15	15.6	19.0	23.0	212	209	345
Miss.	10	9	21	21.6	26.0	26.0	222	234	546
Ark.	26	22	40	13.7	18.0	18.0	363	396	720
Okla.	5,324	5,790	5,616	13.0	18.5	11.0	70,810	107,115	61,776
Tex.	4,650	3,011	2,559	12.3	11.5	7.5	59,088	34,626	19,192
Mont.	1,351	1,601	1,345	20.8	18.0	19.0	28,066	28,818	25,555
Idaho	758	865	735	24.7	22.5	22.0	18,606	19,462	16,170
Wyo.	212	312	303	19.7	16.0	16.5	4,194	4,992	5,000
Colo.	1,942	3,040	2,523	18.9	17.5	17.0	36,032	53,200	42,891
N.Mex.	327	114	153	9.9	5.5	4.5	3,542	627	688
Ariz.	25	23	22	23.2	26.0	24.0	589	598	528
Utah	265	332	329	19.5	14.0	13.0	5,093	4,648	4,277
Nev.	5	5	5	27.7	20.0	28.0	138	100	140
Wash.	1,834	2,530	2,075	27.9	28.5	23.5	51,069	72,105	59,138
Oreg.	719	949	902	26.2	28.0	29.0	18,794	26,572	26,158
Calif.	584	647	556	18.5	21.0	18.0	10,799	13,587	10,008
U.S.	45,249	50,343	44,526	17.6	20.9	17.3	797,237	1,052,801	769,884



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**CROP REPORT** Washington, D. C.,  
as of June 10, 1953  
**CROP REPORTING BOARD** 3:00 P.M. (D.D.T.)  
June 1, 1953

RYE									
Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production			
State	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	14	9	8	17.9	19.5	20.0	256	176	160
N.J.	14	8	9	17.5	18.5	19.0	235	148	171
Pa.	28	12	15	15.1	17.0	17.0	417	204	255
Ohio	58	15	17	16.5	17.5	17.5	623	262	298
Ind.	73	47	50	13.1	14.0	14.5	951	658	725
Ill.	50	33	36	12.7	14.0	14.0	639	462	504
Mich.	63	45	50	13.8	14.0	14.5	872	630	725
Wis.	97	58	46	11.3	11.5	11.5	1,097	667	529
Minn.	161	129	116	13.8	13.5	15.0	2,268	1,742	1,740
Iowa	13	7	9	14.6	15.5	15.0	196	108	135
Mo.	39	25	30	11.3	12.0	12.0	438	300	360
N.Dak.	296	150	212	12.3	10.5	14.0	3,803	1,575	2,968
S.Dak.	420	287	270	12.5	11.0	12.0	5,350	3,157	3,240
Nebr.	510	170	150	10.2	10.0	8.0	3,289	1,700	1,200
Kans.	67	42	40	10.5	11.0	10.0	710	462	400
Del.	17	14	21	13.7	14.0	14.0	232	136	294
Md.	17	13	14	14.6	15.5	15.5	245	202	217
Va.	29	16	15	13.7	15.0	14.5	394	240	218
W.Va.	3	2	1	13.9	13.5	14.0	42	27	14
N.C.	26	15	18	12.0	15.0	15.0	303	225	270
S.C.	12	7	8	9.9	11.5	11.5	120	30	92
Ga.	3	7	9	9.0	10.5	10.5	72	74	94
Ky.	29	31	26	13.1	13.5	14.0	382	284	364
Tenn.	28	20	29	10.1	11.0	11.0	285	220	319
Okla.	63	115	93	7.9	8.0	6.0	519	920	558
Tex.	24	27	34	8.6	8.0	9.5	202	216	323
Mont.	21	6	6	12.0	10.0	11.0	262	60	66
Idaho	4	4	3	14.4	13.0	14.0	64	52	42
Wyo.	11	5	5	10.3	9.0	10.0	119	45	50
Colo.	62	27	24	9.1	8.0	8.0	602	216	192
N.Mex.	7	4	3	8.8	10.0	9.0	64	40	27
Utah	8	6	6	9.3	8.5	8.5	76	51	51
Wash.	18	10	5	11.3	10.0	12.0	206	100	60
Oreg.	28	21	22	13.2	15.0	15.0	580	515	330
Calif.	10	8	8	11.4	12.0	12.0	117	96	96
U.S.	2,108	1,385	1,408	12.2	11.5	12.1	25,857	15,910	17,087

ALL SPRING WHEAT									
Production			Indicated			Production			
State	1942-51	1952	1953	1/	State	1942-51	1952	1953	1/
	Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels			
N.Y.	116	76	---		Idaho	14,505	21,136	24,800	
Wis.	1,354	980	1,200		Wyo.	1,459	1,418	1,515	
Minn.	13,478	15,798	14,928		Colo.	2,322	1,732	1,785	
Iowa	222	147	108		N.Mex.	304	232	242	
N.Dak.	141,441	100,069	153,751		Utah	2,568	3,030	3,180	
S.Dak.	40,047	25,508	42,432		Nev.	353	378	390	
Nebr.	965	672	640		Wash.	14,834	8,436	23,280	
Mont.	47,146	54,730	88,749		Oreg.	5,136	4,284	5,616	
					U.S.	291,311	238,646	362,616	

1/Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

3:00 P.m. (E, D, T)

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1953

June 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (D.D.T.)

## PEACHES

State	Average		Production 1/		Indicated
	1942-51		1951	1952	1953
Thousand bushels					
N.H.	10		9	6	12
Mass.	57		87	55	90
R.I.	13		21	17	18
Conn.	129		148	141	153
N.Y.	1,227		1,312	1,311	1,306
N.J.	1,578		1,992	1,363	2,001
Pa.	2,087		2,352	2,280	2,163
Ohio	879		907	836	813
Ind.	445		72	472	411
Ill.	1,564		224	1,387	1,135
Mich.	3,512		605	3,397	3,010
Mo.	532		304	675	456
Kans.	88		130	132	50
Del.	226		148	99	114
Md.	483		476	455	422
Va.	1,449		1,771	1,751	1,426
W.Va.	529		581	574	470
N.C.	1,731		1,806	1,648	1,550
S.C.	3,314	2/ 4,980		3,286	3,530
Ga.	3,802	2/ 3,975	2/ 3,975	2/ 2,496	3,230
Fla.	59		24	18	24
Ky.	431		72	497	263
Tenn.	488		80	450	213
Ala.	826		256	585	576
Miss.	596		255	432	544
Ark.	1,839		1,044	1,539	1,782
La.	174		63	66	153
Okla.	405		413	247	360
Tex.	1,149		696	346	1,102
Idaho	294		350	360	160
Colo.	1,761		316	2/ 2,053	1,100
N.Mex.	174		270	336	40
Utah	650		800	648	406
Wash.	1,967		810	1,624	1,888
Oreg.	570		400	600	603
Calif., all	31,957	2/ 35,878	2/ 35,878	2/ 30,378	31,753
Clingstone 3/	20,577	2/ 24,544	2/ 24,544	2/ 19,127	21,335
Freestone	11,380	11,334	11,334	11,251	10,418
U.S.	4/ 67,012	63,627	63,627	62,560	63,053

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951 and 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1951 - South Carolina, 309; Georgia, 100; California Clingstone, 166; 1952 - Michigan, 100; Colorado, 108.

2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1951 - South Carolina, 366; Georgia, 100; California Clingstone, 1,042; 1952 - Georgia, 100; Colorado, 200; California Clingstone, 917.

3/Mainly for canning.

4/U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in these States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

**PEARS**

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1952
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	42	45	32	50
Conn.	48	53	49	50
N.Y.	643	486	396	442
Pa.	262	200	186	178
Ohio	224	200	162	147
Ind.	123	100	81	81
Ill.	277	204	152	223
Mich.	690	966	1,036	1,120
Mo.	173	132	120	132
Kans.	82	78	49	40
Va.	177	102	137	82
W.Va.	67	59	63	40
N.C.	179	154	172	143
S.C.	86	64	36	53
Ga.	298	241	221	225
Fla.	137	75	110	75
Ky.	106	56	93	81
Tenn.	130	58	118	84
Ala.	211	92	99	117
Miss.	245	126	162	216
Ark.	143	94	56	104
La.	158	70	110	104
Okla.	135	104	40	105
Tex.	326	261	106	313
Idaho	56	58	72	52
Colo.	188	193	208	150
Utah	160	198	276	112
Wash., all	6,906	5,554	4,944	8,798
Bartlett	5,108	3,970	3,600	6,510
Other	1,798	1,584	1,344	2,288
Oreg., all	5,030	2/ 4,997	2/ 5,618	6,733
Bartlett	2,009	2,147	2,230	2,691
Other	3,021	2/ 2,850	2/ 3,388	4,042
Calif., all	13,038	15,001	16,043	12,251
Bartlett	11,451	13,001	14,543	10,668
Other	1,588	2,000	1,500	1,583
U.S.	2/ 30,396	30,023	30,947	32,301

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): New York, (3; Michigan, 40.

2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1951 - Oregon Other, 115; 1952 - Oregon Other, 150.

3/U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORT

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (P.D.T.)

as of

June 1, 1953

## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	AND	Production 1/				Condition June 1		
		(New Crop) 1/						
STATE		Average	1950	1951	Indic.	Average	1952	1953
		1941-50			1952	1942-51		

Thousand boxes

Percent

## ORANGES:

California, all	47,640	45,210	38,410	45,300	83	82	74
Navels and Misc. 2/	17,779	14,610	12,600	16,600	82	80	77
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,810	28,700	83	83	73
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	78,600	73,800	70	72	68
Early and Midseason 3/	27,110	36,800	43,800	42,300	70	74	67
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	31,500	70	71	69
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,000	62	41	54
Early and Midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	700	4/ 51	44	57
Valencias	1,341	900	100	300	4/ 50	32	50
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	850	74	75	74
Navels and Misc. 2/	510	650	350	400	4/ 68	74	74
Valencias	483	750	380	450	4/ 72	75	75
Louisiana, all 2/	314	300	50	50	69	51	66
5 States 5/	102,507	116,910	118,090	121,000	72	72	71
Total Early & Midseason	6/47,992	54,160	57,000	60,050			
Total Valencias	54,515	62,750	61,090	60,250			

## TANGERINES:

Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,200	63	66	57
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 5/	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,900			

## GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	32,500	64	67	66
Seedless	12,420	15,800	17,700	17,000	67	69	68
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	15,500	62	65	65
Texas, all	10,772	7,500	200	400	56	24	55
Arizona, all	3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700	74	80	75
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,160	2,350	82	82	78
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	650	750	81	83	77
Other	1,792	1,570	1,530	1,600	82	81	79
4 States 5/	51,222	46,580	40,500	37,950	62	52	63

## LEMONS:

California 5/	12,614	13,450	12,800	11,900	79	79	72
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## LIMES:

Florida 5/	204	280	260	320	74	82	80
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June 1 forecast of 1953

Crop Florida limes				290			
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1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes); 1950 - 1,100; 1951 - 1,700; 1952 - 1,700. 4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 90 lb. 6/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1953  
3:00 P. M. (2, D. T.)

as of  
June 1, 1953  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop		Production 1/		
and	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
State	1942-51			1953
		Tons		

WALNUTS:

California	63,560	68,300	73,000	60,000
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Fresh Basis

APRICOTS:

California	201,100	172,000	158,000	178,000
Washington	19,040	4,800	13,800	16,500
Utah	5,530	6,400	5,000	700
3 States	225,670	183,200	176,800	195,200

PLUMS:

California	81,600	2/97,000	53,000	87,000
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Dry Basis 3/

PRUNES:

California	182,600	177,000	135,000	136,000
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1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951 and 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1951 - Prunes, California, 1,000 (dry basis); 1952 - Apricots, Utah, 400.

2/Includes 3,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop		Condition June 1		
and	Average	1952		1953
State	1942-51			

PLUMS:

Michigan	60	75	73
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PRUNES:

Idaho	62	93	82
Washington, all	61	57	87
Eastern Washington	70	57	91
Western Washington	47	56	71
Oregon, all	51	55	71
Eastern Oregon	62	73	83
Western Oregon	50	51	68

GRAPES:

California, all	84	82	75
Wine varieties	84	77	70
Table varieties	84	80	76
Raisin varieties	85	85	76

OTHER CROPS:

California:			
Figs	83	85	74
Olives	75	82	64
Almonds	66	57	59
Washington:			
Filberts	59	68	71
Oregon:			
Filberts	75	80	71
Florida:			
Avocados	64	77	62



CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties				Indicated 1953
	Average 1942-51	1951		1952	
		Tons			
N. Y.	2,940	6,000		3,500	3,600
Pa.	1,210	1,600		1,400	1,000
Ohio	409	520		510	350
Mich.	4,660	6,800		9,100	9,300
4 East. States	9,219	14,920		14,510	14,250
Mont.	577	40		1,980	1,490
Idaho	2,689	3,250	3/	4,000	1,810
Colo.	455	380		1,020	180
Utah	3,264	4,000		5,200	1,400
Wash.	25,090	12,700		16,200	23,800
Oreg.	20,760	16,700		17,100	26,400
Calif.	29,530	19,800		39,500	30,600
7 West. States	82,365	56,870		85,000	85,680
11 States	91,584	71,790		99,510	99,930
Sour Varieties					
5 East. States 2/	94,104	3/ 144,000		109,700	139,200
6 West. States 4/	12,563	14,240		8,420	9,310
11 States	106,667	158,240		118,120	148,510

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951 and 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1951-Washington Sweet, 1,220; Western Sour, 200; 1952-Michigan Sweet, 300; Idaho Sweet, 750; Eastern Sour, 5,000; Western Sour, 400. 2/New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. 3/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1951 - Eastern Sour, 8,700; 1952 - Idaho Sweet, 100. 4/Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington, and Oregon.

SUGAR, BEET PULP, AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/

Product	Average : 1951 : 1952 :			Product	Average : 1951 : 1952 :		
	1941-50				1941-50		
Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons			
Sugar, raw values:				Sugar beet pulp:			
Sugar beet	1,496	1,549	1,508	Molasses	166	231	2/
Sugarcane	465	419	604	Dried	100	88	2/
Total	1,961	1,968	2,112	Wet	1,355	1,704	2/
Sugar, refined basis:				Molasses:			
Sugar beet	1,398	1,448	1,409	Sugar beet	36,369	45,578	2/
Sugarcane	434	392	565	Sugarcane:			
Total	1,832	1,840	1,974	Edible	7,633	3,284	4,077
				Blackstrap 3/	34,840	45,079	52,403

1/Based on data from Sugar Branch, PMA.

2/Not available.

3/80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1953  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	SUGAR BEETS								
	Acreage Planted			Acreage Harvested			Yield per Harvested Acre		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1941-50
	Acres			Acres			Short tons		
Ohio	28,400	14,400	13,700	23,800	12,700	11,800	10.0	10.0	11.1
Mich.	92,900	65,500	55,400	77,900	53,400	49,300	8.8	11.3	10.7
Wis.	14,900	10,100	8,400	13,200	5,200	7,600	9.9	12.5	8.7
Minn.	39,100	59,900	62,100	35,700	54,500	56,800	10.0	11.2	9.3
N.Dak.	18,200	32,400	31,100	16,800	29,700	25,600	10.7	11.0	9.4
S.Dak.	6,500	3,800	3,600	5,700	3,400	3,400	9.9	12.4	13.8
Nebr.	61,800	59,200	59,900	56,300	55,000	57,900	12.6	12.4	15.6
Kans.	7,200	8,000	5,200	6,400	5,100	4,700	10.3	7.3	10.6
Mont.	72,500	48,800	39,000	66,800	44,900	37,300	11.6	12.0	13.8
Idaho	76,500	71,000	63,400	68,100	66,000	56,500	15.7	16.0	18.6
Wyo.	36,400	32,400	34,900	33,300	31,200	34,000	11.9	14.0	13.8
Colo.	151,900	132,400	117,800	140,100	124,300	112,900	13.6	15.3	17.2
Utah	39,300	27,600	23,400	36,700	25,600	20,400	14.2	15.7	12.7
Wash.	15,200	20,500	22,600	14,000	19,100	21,100	20.0	23.2	21.6
Oreg.	17,700	17,700	14,400	15,800	15,600	13,200	18.1	21.0	22.9
Calif. 1/	143,900	147,900	160,100	132,100	139,600	149,100	16.9	18.9	17.7
Other States 2/	10,200	6,200	4,200	8,600	5,300	3,800	10.9	11.7	11.6
U.S.	832,600	757,800	719,200	751,400	690,600	665,400	13.2	15.2	15.3

Other States 2/									
State	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
Ind.	2,730	240	220	2,400	190	150	10.0	9.5	10.0
Ill.	2,410	1,660	1,470	2,170	1,430	1,360	13.2	17.7	13.2
Iowa	2,620	1,220	880	2,090	960	870	8.8	9.8	12.1
Texas	1,730	1,490	900	1,370	1,360	780	3/10.8	11.8	13.2
N.Mex.	380	1,490	620	290	1,300	570	3/6.2	6.1	5.6
Ariz. 1/	---	100	60	---	100	60	---	19.0	10.0

State	Production			Season av. price per		Value of			
	Average	1951	1952	ton rec'd by farmers 4/		production			
	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1941-50	:1951	:1952	:1951	:1952		
	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons	Dollars	Dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars		
Ohio	248	127	131	12.50	---	1,588	---		
Mich.	704	605	527	12.40	---	7,502	---		
Wis.	132	65	66	8.30	---	540	---		
Minn.	353	608	529	11.30	---	6,870	---		
N.Dak.	176	328	241	11.30	---	3,706	---		
S.Dak.	56	42	47	11.80	---	496	---		
Nebr.	704	683	904	11.70	---	7,991	---		
Kans.	66	37	50	9.80	---	363	---		
Mont.	774	537	515	12.00	---	6,444	---		
Idaho	1,082	1,227	1,052	11.40	---	13,988	---		
Wyo.	395	438	468	11.80	---	5,168	---		
Colo.	1,892	1,906	1,941	11.90	---	22,681	---		
Utah	520	403	260	11.80	---	4,755	---		
Wash.	285	443	456	11.60	---	5,139	---		
Oreg.	290	328	302	11.00	---	3,608	---		
Calif. 1/	2,242	2,643	2,636	11.70	---	30,923	---		
Other States 2/	93	62	44	11.60	---	721	---		
U.S.	10,013	10,452	10,169	11.70	11.90	122,483	121,011		

Other States 2/									
State	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
Ind.	22.6	1.8	1.5	12.00	---	22	---		
Ill.	29.3	25.3	17.9	11.90	---	301	---		
Iowa	18.5	9.4	10.5	11.20	---	105	---		
Texas	16.9	16.1	10.3	11.00	---	177	---		
N.Mex.	2.0	7.9	3.2	11.60	---	92	---		
Arizona 1/	---	1.9	.6	12.60	---	24	---		

1/Relates to year of harvest. In California, 1952 crop includes some acreage intended for harvest in fall of 1952, but not harvested until spring of 1953. 2/Sum of acreage and production for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/Short-time average. 4/Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$2.39 per ton in 1951 and approximately \$2.40 in 1952.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORT

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1953

June 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (M.D.T.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED									
State	Acreage			Yield of cane			Cane		
	harvested			per acre			production		
	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952
	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For sugar:									
Louisiana	257	258	279	18.8	17.3	20.3	4,816	4,463	5,667
Florida	31.3	38.9	42.8	29.9	32.4	34.9	938	1,260	1,425
Total	288.3	296.9	321.8	20.0	19.3	22.3	5,754	5,723	7,162
For seed:									
Louisiana	23.2	21	20	18.8	17.3	20.3	431	363	406
Florida	1.1	1.0	.9	29.9	32.4	34.9	32	32	31
Total	24.3	22.0	20.9	19.3	18.0	20.9	462	395	437
For sugar & seed:									
Louisiana	280.2	279	299	18.8	17.3	20.3	5,247	4,826	6,073
Florida	32.4	39.9	43.7	29.9	32.4	34.9	969	1,292	1,526
U.S. Total	312.6	318.9	342.7	19.2	19.2	22.2	6,216	6,118	7,599

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE									
State	Season average price per			Value of			production		
	ton received by farmers 1/								
	1951			1952			1951		
	Dollars						Thousand dollars		
For sugar:									
Louisiana	5.87			6.64			26,198		37,629
Florida	8.14			7.60			10,256		11,362
Total	6.37			6.84			36,454		48,991
For sugar & seed:									
Louisiana	5.87			6.64			28,329		40,325
Florida	8.14			7.60			10,517		11,523
U.S. Total	6.35			6.83			38,846		51,923

1/Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments excluding abandonment and deficiency payments amounted to \$1.01 per ton in 1951 and approximately \$1.12 in 1952.

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/					
Product	Unit	Louisiana	Florida	United States	
Sugar Production, raw value:					
Total - Av. 1941-50	Thous. short	379	86	465	
1951	tons	297	122	419	
1952	"	451	153	604	
Per ton of cane -					
Av. 1941-50	Pounds	158	182	162	
1951	"	133	194	146	
1952	"	159	205	169	
Molasses Production:					
Blackstrap 2/ Av. 1941-50	Thousand	28,800	6,040	34,840	
1951	gallons	36,330	8,749	45,079	
1952	"	43,099	9,304	52,403	
Edible - Av. 1941-50	"	7,633	---	7,633	
1951	"	3,284	---	3,284	
1952	"	4,077	---	4,277	

1/Based on data from Sugar Branch, PMA,

2/80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1953  
3:00 P.M. (D.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/						
State	Milk produced per milk cow		"Grain" fed per milk cow			
and	June 1, 1953	June 1, 1952	June 1, 1953	June 1, 1952	June 1, 1953	June 1, 1952
Division:	1942-51	1953	1953	1951	1952	1953
	Pounds				Pounds	
Me.	18.6	20.8	22.0	5.6	5.6	5.2
N.H.	19.7	21.6	25.0	4.4	4.5	5.1
Vt.	22.1	23.8	24.5	4.8	4.8	4.3
Mass.	21.9	24.7	24.9	5.3	5.7	5.3
Conn.	21.5	24.0	22.9	5.1	5.6	5.5
N.Y.	26.6	28.1	28.6	5.7	5.7	5.3
N.J.	24.9	26.1	25.4	6.3	6.2	5.7
Pa.	23.5	24.8	25.6	6.2	6.7	6.5
N. Atl.	24.05	25.45	26.17	5.7	5.8	5.6
Ohio	21.4	23.9	24.3	4.7	5.0	5.1
Ind.	19.8	22.6	22.5	4.5	4.9	4.7
Ill.	22.8	22.2	22.4	4.7	4.8	4.6
Nich.	24.1	26.8	26.2	4.4	5.4	5.4
Wis.	25.4	27.7	26.8	4.2	4.4	4.9
E. M. Cent.	25.23	25.70	25.32	4.4	4.8	4.9
Minn.	23.2	27.0	26.5	3.5	3.7	4.7
Iowa	21.2	22.2	22.6	4.5	4.1	4.7
Mo.	15.7	15.7	17.4	3.8	3.1	4.0
N. Dak.	19.5	20.7	21.6	3.4	4.2	4.6
S. Dak.	17.3	18.7	18.8	2.9	2.6	2.9
Nebr.	19.6	21.4	21.7	3.5	3.8	4.2
Kans.	18.2	17.8	19.8	4.5	3.6	4.2
W. M. Cent.	19.64	20.94	21.36	3.8	3.6	4.4
Id.	20.0	21.5	20.3	5.6	6.1	5.8
Va.	15.8	16.9	18.0	3.9	3.4	3.7
W. Va.	15.3	14.8	15.3	2.5	2.5	2.9
M. C.	14.7	15.3	15.2	4.3	4.4	4.1
S. C.	12.2	13.2	13.4	5.6	3.9	5.8
Ga.	10.7	10.8	11.1	4.1	3.5	3.6
S. Atl.	15.00	15.52	16.00	4.0	3.8	3.9
Ky.	15.0	16.1	15.5	2.8	3.1	3.1
Tenn.	15.7	13.3	14.0	3.3	3.1	3.2
Ala.	10.4	11.0	11.0	3.8	3.5	3.2
Miss.	9.3	9.1	9.1	2.7	2.0	2.3
Ark.	10.8	10.5	11.3	2.1	2.2	2.6
Okla.	13.2	14.1	14.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
Tex.	10.3	10.8	9.9	4.3	4.1	4.1
S. Cent.	11.87	12.47	12.47	3.2	3.1	3.1
Mont.	20.3	20.1	19.8	3.4	2.8	3.5
Idaho	22.6	24.3	24.1	3.7	3.8	3.8
Wyo.	19.7	22.1	19.7	2.9	3.1	3.1
Colo.	19.6	21.5	20.4	4.9	4.5	5.0
Utah	22.4	22.3	22.3	4.0	3.8	3.9
Wash.	24.8	27.1	25.5	4.2	4.4	4.1
Oreg.	22.7	24.1	23.4	4.9	4.4	4.6
Calif.	23.4	24.4	25.9	4.4	5.6	5.3
West	22.37	23.84	23.46	4.2	4.7	4.7
U.S.	19.47	20.86	21.05	4.17	4.24	4.41

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
June 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,  
June 10, 1953  
3:00 P.M. (M.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MAY EGG PRODUCTION									
State	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced				
and	band during May		100 layers		During May		Jan.	May incl.	
Division:	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
	Thousands		Number		Millions				
Me.	2,932	3,056	1,872	1,901	55	55	273	282	
N.H.	1,322	2,052	1,841	1,705	35	35	187	184	
Vt.	744	697	1,990	1,906	15	13	76	68	
Mass.	3,920	4,004	1,869	1,817	73	73	385	400	
R.I.	461	468	1,876	1,752	9	8	46	44	
Conn.	3,044	3,309	1,798	1,643	55	54	289	293	
N.Y.	10,960	10,892	1,841	1,798	202	196	1,050	1,038	
N.J.	11,729	13,016	1,807	1,761	212	229	1,074	1,155	
Pa.	18,515	18,771	1,829	1,841	339	346	1,686	1,771	
N.Atl.	54,187	56,265	1,836	1,793	995	1,009	5,066	5,255	
Ohio	15,800	14,460	1,863	1,872	257	271	1,307	1,326	
Ind.	15,732	13,718	1,919	1,903	264	261	1,326	1,328	
Ill.	16,664	16,266	1,879	1,885	313	307	1,544	1,509	
Mich.	7,999	8,028	1,885	1,848	151	148	771	762	
Wis.	10,743	11,012	1,807	1,804	194	199	1,003	1,015	
E.M.Cent.	62,938	63,484	1,873	1,868	1,179	1,186	5,951	5,940	
Iowa	18,866	18,776	1,872	1,891	353	355	1,817	1,814	
Iowa	23,770	23,152	1,919	1,984	456	459	2,327	2,304	
Mo.	14,196	14,058	1,916	1,910	272	269	1,554	1,289	
N.Dak.	3,516	3,274	1,922	1,953	68	64	298	288	
S.Dak.	7,126	6,754	1,953	1,947	139	131	642	619	
Nebr.	9,524	9,030	1,934	1,959	184	178	914	863	
Kans.	10,245	9,513	1,922	1,950	197	186	968	887	
W.M.Cent.	87,244	84,537	1,913	1,941	1,669	1,642	8,320	8,064	
Del.	790	756	1,876	1,820	15	14	69	67	
Md.	2,966	2,970	1,773	1,820	53	54	259	253	
Va.	6,548	6,104	1,755	1,748	115	107	575	533	
W.Va.	2,682	2,559	1,885	1,925	51	49	236	227	
N.C.	8,118	7,963	1,714	1,680	139	134	649	664	
S.C.	3,132	3,450	1,634	1,562	51	54	236	243	
Ga.	5,317	5,361	1,621	1,631	86	87	418	413	
Fla.	2,107	2,447	1,674	1,683	35	41	186	208	
S.Atl.	51,660	51,610	1,721	1,708	545	540	2,328	2,308	
Ky.	6,540	6,936	1,841	1,829	120	127	654	620	
Tenn.	6,588	6,368	1,634	1,631	103	104	523	500	
Ala.	4,988	4,852	1,628	1,654	81	79	376	353	
Miss.	4,574	4,647	1,519	1,587	69	74	324	341	
Ark.	4,862	4,742	1,680	1,727	82	82	368	354	
La.	2,920	2,830	1,538	1,531	45	43	198	185	
Okla.	6,609	5,746	1,798	1,848	119	106	600	513	
Tex.	18,117	15,702	1,748	1,782	317	280	1,489	1,317	
S.Cent.	55,198	51,822	1,705	1,727	941	895	4,512	4,183	
Mont.	1,375	1,286	1,860	1,885	26	24	121	120	
Idaho	1,332	1,346	1,928	1,838	26	25	127	129	
Wyo.	556	504	1,866	1,990	10	10	51	48	
Colo.	2,173	1,898	1,903	1,391	41	36	197	171	
N.Mex.	674	846	1,730	1,792	12	12	59	57	
Ariz.	454	450	1,717	1,734	8	8	40	39	
Utah	2,230	2,161	1,879	1,835	42	40	203	197	
Nev.	124	120	1,922	1,938	2	2	10	10	
Wash.	3,645	3,461	1,835	1,906	67	66	364	345	
Oreg.	2,675	2,608	1,959	1,883	52	49	269	257	
Calif.	17,424	17,480	1,851	1,879	323	328	1,582	1,630	
West.	32,662	31,960	1,865	1,877	609	600	3,023	3,003	
U.S.	323,889	319,729	1,833	1,837	5,938	5,872	29,500	29,033	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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